

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

No. 809.]

FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1802.

[Vol. XV

LLEXINGTON.—PRINTED BY JOHN BRADFORD, (On Main Street).—PRICE TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAID IN ADVANCE.

VALUABLE MEDICINES, AT REDUCED PRICES.

THE public are respectfully informed, that the *PATENT MEDICINES* hitherto in the hands of Messrs. MACLEAN & POWELL, will in future be sold by Mr. NATHANIEL HART, only, in Lexington, Meigs, M. & P. having relinquished the agency in his favor. A fresh supply of the following are received from LEE & Co. Baltimore.

DR. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR.

A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obstructed Coughs, Affluents, sore Throats and approaching Consumption.

Parents have their Children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH.

INFALLIBLE AGUE AND FEVER DROPS.

Is the Cure of Ague, remittent and intermittent Fevers.

Thousands can testify of their being cured by these drops, after the bark and every other medicine has proved ineffectual; and not one in an hundred had occasion to take more than one, numbers not half a bottle.

Extract of a letter from Dr. Henry G. Spier, Kent County, Delaware.

"I have given the *Ague Drops* to a number of patients this fall, and with constant success; in some obdurate cases they acted like a charm, the diseases yielding in a day or two to this remedy, after refitting the bark for four or five days, and when they had been thrown in the largest dose."

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe inflames.

DR. HAHN'S TRUE AND GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLAISTER.

For corns speedily removing their root and branch without giving pain.

DR. HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE.

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—female indolence—residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea—frequent intemperance in the use of spirituous liquors—temperance—the untimely or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life—badly lying in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of Violent cramps in the stomach and back, Nervous disorders, Confusions, Indigestion, Loss of appetite, Loss of spirits, Relaxation, Impurities of the blood, Involuntary emissions, Hysterical affections, Obdurate Glands, Inward weakness, &c.

The principal operation of this remedy is in the stomach, restoring the digestive powers and sending forth from that organ new health and vigour into every part of the system; it enriches and purifies the blood without endangering it; braces without stimulating too violently the nervous system; strengthens the secretory vessels and the general habit; brings back the muscular fibres to their natural and healthy tone, and restores the nutrition which immediate evacuation has destroyed and whose loss had thrown the whole frame into languor and debility.

In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and obduracy of the malady has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh which no nourishment or cordial could repair, a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

HAMILTON'S ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD.

A safe and effectual remedy for rheumatism, gout, palsy, strains and bruises, white swellings, old, fresh, and new, and all other swellings of the joints. It effects the cure of the neck, pain of the side, head, ache, swollen face, frozen limbs, and every similar complaint. It prevents chills, or, if already taken, and the ill effects of getting wet or damp in the feet. The extract is celebrated for removing cold, windy complaints in the stomach and bowels, flying pains, and other spasmodic affections.

The test many of the thousands, and daily experience sufficiently prove the superiority of the above medicines over all others, in the cure of the maladies we have enumerated.

Letter from Dr. Weatherburn, Wylie county, Virg. October 7, 1801.

Gentlemen,

I purchased at your shop the preparations you call Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatism of (that kind named Sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had laboured for a long time, and which had baffled every article in *Materia Medica*, and every mode of treatment rendered impracticable for the cure of this obstinate disease.

If you think this letter may be useful, you are at liberty to make it public.

P. WEATHERBURN.

Mellrs. R. Lee & Co.

PERSIAN LOTION.

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe is an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, from corrosive and repellant minerals, (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes of the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, in flammatory redness, four, fifth, ring worms, sun burns, prickly heat, premature wrinkles, &c. The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural insensible perspiration, which is essential to health, yet its effects are speedy and permanent, render the skin delicately soft and smooth, improving the complexion and restoring the bloom of youth.

DR. HAHN'S GENUINE EYE WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or accident—deflections of rheums, duffiness, itching, and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently forced the small pox, measles and fevers & woundfully disfigurement a week after—Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues when nearly deprived of sight.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, absorbing all that a criminosus film and foulness, which tended to accumulate never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

THE DAMASK LIP SALVE.

Is recommended (particularly to the ladies) as an elegant and pleasant preparation for long and short lips, and every blemish and inconvenience occasioned by colds, fevers, &c. speedily restoring a beautiful rosy colour and delicate softness to the lips.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR FOR THE CURE OF ALL KINDS OF HEAD ACHES.

The patent Indian Vegetable Specific, prepared by Dr. Leroux.

FOR THE CURE OF VENEREAL COMPLAINTS. CHURCH'S COUGH DROPS.

Discription of worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infest the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz the Tere, or large round worm, the Cucurbitina, or short flat white worm, the Ascarides, or small raw worm, and the Tania, or tape worm, to be collected from its resemblance to tape. It is often many yards long, and is full of joints—its molt hurtful, and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are, disordered breath, especially in the morning, bad and corrupted gums—itching in the nose and about the feet—convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation or speech—flashing and grinding of the teeth in sleep—irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—purging, with flimsy and foetid stools—swelling—large and hard belly—pains and sickness at the stomach—pains in the head and thighs with looseness of spirits—low fever, with small and irregular pulse—a dry cough—excessive thirst—faintness pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms, should have immediate recourse to *HAMILTON'S Worm Expelling Lozenges*, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

This medicine, which is innocent and mild, as its certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, or the most delicate pregnant lady, should no worms exist in the body; but will, when out of place or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels, removing whatever is foul or offensive within, particularly the stinking humor from whence worms and many fatal disorders proceed.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness, having a pleasing appearance and agreeable taste.

As upwards one hundred and twenty thousand prescriptions of both sexes, and of every age, have received benefit from this extraordinary medicine, a multitude of certificates of cures may be seen, in addition to those already published.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually devours thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known, and has restored to health and strength a great number when in an advanced stage of this fatal complaint—particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

Letter from Mr. Benj. Williams, No. 50, Baltimore Street, two doors above South Gay Street.

Gentlemen,

I have a son six years of age, who for four years past has been generally in a very unhealthy state, particularly in the summer; frequently afflicted with a tarting convulsion fits, the whole of his little frame waiting flat, his breaths became flat, an almost constant itching of the nose was excited, with other alarming symptoms. During the course of the above period, the advice and attendance of three of the most eminent physicians in Baltimore was successively procured. Each of these gentlemen in their turn directed worms to be the cause of his disorder, and exhorted their fall in attempts to expel them, pink root, flea filings, with a variety of other medicines were administered without the least success. It was once pronounced impossible for the child to live many hours.

I had frequently heard of your *Worm Expelling Lozenges*, but like many others, did not think highly of so cheap a medicine, until a gentleman of my acquaintance (Mr. Wm. S. Moore) in whose family they had been used with good effect, advised me to make trial of them. I accordingly gave my son a box of *Lozenges*, agreeable to directions, which soon effected right results—worms, some of them about 12 inches in length; a second dose brought away four more of similar size; a third dose being administered, the worms were expelled, the child recovered, and now enjoys a good state of health.

Benj. Williams.

Messrs. Rich. Lee & Co.

THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the application of other remedies.

CAUTION.

Those who value their Money and their health, and wish to procure the Genuine Medicines, will apply only at above.

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

SEVENTH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

AT THE FIRST SESSION, Begun and held at the City of Washington, in the Territory of Columbia, on Monday, the Seventh of December, one thousand eight hundred and one.

AN ACT

For the protection of the commerce and seamen of the United States against the Tripolitan cruisers.

WHEREAS the Regency of Tripoli, on the coast of Barbary, has commenced a predatory warfare against the United States:

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful fully to equip, officer, man, and employ such of the armed vessels of the United States as may be judged requisite by the President of the United States, for protecting effectually the commerce and seamen thereof on the Atlantic Ocean, the Mediterranean and adjoining seas.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to instruct the commanders of the respective public vessels aforesaid, to subdue, seize and make prize of all vessels, goods and effects belonging to the Bey of Tripoli, or to his subjects, and to bring or send the same into port, to be proceeded against, and distributed according to law, and also to cause to be done all such other acts of precaution or hostility as the state of war will justify, and may in his opinion require.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That on the application of the owners of private armed vessels of the United States, the President of the United States may grant to them special commissions, in the form in which he shall direct, under the seal of the United States; and such private armed vessels, when so commissioned, shall have the like authority for subduing, seizing, taking and bringing into port, any Tripolitan vessel, goods, or effects, as the before mentioned public armed vessels may by law have; and shall therein be subject to the instructions which may be given by the President of the United States for the regulation of their conduct; and their commissions shall be revocable at his pleasure: *Provided*, That before any commission shall be granted aforesaid, the owner or owners of the vessel for which the same may be required, shall give bond to the United States, and two responsible parties, not interested in the vessel, in the penal sum of seven hundred dollars; or, if such vessel be private property, not more than one hundred and fifty thousand of fourteen thousand dollars, to be paid to the owners and officers and men of the United States, and the sum of five hundred dollars, as aforesaid; and also, for satisfying all damages and injuries which shall be done, contrary to the tenor thereof, by such commissioned vessel; and for delivering up the commission, when revoked by the President of the United States.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That any Tripolitan vessel, goods or effects, which shall be so captured and brought into port by any private armed vessel of the United States, duly commissioned, as aforesaid, may be adjudged good prize, and thereupon shall accrue to the owners and officers and men of the capturing vessel, and shall be distributed according to the agreement which shall have been made between them, or, in failure of such agreement, according to the direction of the court having cognizance of the capture.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the seamen may be engaged to serve in the navy of the United States for a period not exceeding two years; but the President may discharge the same sooner, if in his judgement, their services may be dispensed with.

NATH. MACON, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A. BURR, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, Feb. 6, 1802.

TH. JEFFERSON, President of the United States.

AN ACT

Extending the privilege of franking and receiving letters, free of postage, to any person admitted, or to be admitted to take a seat in Congress, as a delegate; and providing compensation for such delegate.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That any person admitted, or who may hereafter be admitted to take a seat in Congress, as a delegate, shall enjoy the privilege of sending and receiving letters, free of postage, on the same terms, and under the same restrictions, as are provided for the members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives of the United States, by the act, entitled "An Act to establish the post-office of the United States;" and that every such delegate be admitted to a seat, be, and he is hereby authorized to receive, free of postage, under the said restrictions, any letters directed to him, and which shall have arrived at the seat of government prior to the passage of this act. And that every such delegate shall receive for his travelling expenses and attendance in Congress, the same compensation as is or may be allowed, by law, to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, to be certified and paid in the same manner.

NATH. MACON, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A. BURR, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, Feb. 18, 1802.

TH. JEFFERSON, President of the United States.

AN ACT

Making certain partial appropriations for the year one thousand eight hundred and two.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the sum of sixty thousand dollars be, and the same hereby is appropriated towards defraying the expenses of the pay of the army, during the year one thousand eight hundred and two.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the following sums be and the same hereby are appropriated to the purposes herein recited, respectively, that is to say: For the contingent expenses of the department of the Treasury, to make good the deficiency of former appropriations for the same, the sum of sixteen hundred and thirteen dollars, and fifty-seven cents.

For the printing of the public accounts, to make good the deficiency of former appropriations for the same, the sum of fourteen hundred dollars.

Towards the contingent expenses of the Department of the Treasury, during the year one thousand eight hundred and two, the sum of one thousand dollars.

Towards the contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, during the year one thousand eight hundred and two, the sum of one thousand dollars.

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CONGRESS
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, January 14, 1862.

DEBATE.

On Mr. Breckenridge's motion to repeal
the act passed last session, for a
new organization of the
JUDICIARY SYSTEM.

[Mr. Morris, in continuation.]

In considering the expediency I hope I shall be pardoned for asking your attention to some parts of the constitution, which have not yet been dwelt upon, and which tend to elucidate this part of our enquiry. I agree fully with the gentleman of every feeling, every sentiment, and every word of the constitution ought to be deliberately weighed and examined; nay, I am content to go along with him, and give its due value and importance to every stip and comma. In the beginning we find a declaration of the motives which induced the American people to bind themselves by this compact. And in the foreground of that declaration we find these objects specified; to form a more perfect union, to establish justice and to insure domestic tranquillity. But how are these objects effected? The people intend to establish justice. What provision have they made to fulfil that intention? After pointing out the courts which should be established, the 2d section of the 3d article informs us, "The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law or equity, arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states, between a state and citizens of another state, between citizens of different states, between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens or subjects."

"In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases beforementioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make."

Thus then we find that the judicial power shall extend to a great variety of cases, but that the supreme court shall have only appellate jurisdiction in all admiralty and maritime cases, in all controversies between the United States and private citizens, between citizens of different states, between citizens of the same state claiming lands under different states, and between a citizen of the United States and foreign states, citizens or subjects. The honorable gentleman from Kentucky, who made the motion on your table, has told us that the constitution in its judicial provisions contemplated only those cases which could not be tried in the state courts. But he will, I hope pardon me when I contend that the constitution did not merely contemplate, but was expressly intended to refer to the national tribunal to decide, and did refer to it.

Let us then, gentlemen, consider the constitution as it is, and not as it might have been. Let us not let me ask, being thus impressed with a sense of the duty and the difficulty of performing that arduous task, was it not wise to make an auspicious moment?

Let us see the many flimms which to this day have been told that the President, in order to fill the offices which it created, had vacancies and filled them from the high cabinet. And that but for the influence of the President, a majority in the Senate would not have been found. Let us not let me ask, being thus impressed with a sense of the duty and the difficulty of performing that arduous task, was it not wise to make an auspicious moment?

The honorable member from Virginia has given us a history of the judicial system, and in the course of it has told us, that the judges of the supreme court knew when they ac-

cepted their offices the duties they were to perform, and the salaries they were to receive. He thence infers, that if again called on to do the same duties they have no right to complain. Agreed. But that is not the question between us. Admitting that they have made a hard bargain, and that we may hold them to a strict performance, is it wise to exact their compliance to the injury of our constituents? We are urged to go back to the old system; but let us first examine the effects of that system. The judges of the supreme court rode the circuit, and two of them with the assistance of a district judge held circuit courts and tried causes. As a supreme court they have in most cases only an appellate jurisdiction. In the first instance therefore they tried a cause sitting *as an inferior court*, and then on appeal tried it over again *as a supreme court*. Thus then the appeal was from the sentence of the judges to the judges themselves. But say, that to avoid this incoherence, you will inactivate the two judges who sit on the circuit from sitting in the supreme court to receive their own decrees. Strike them off; and suppose, either the same or a contrary decision to have been made on another circuit by two of their brethren in a similar case. For the same reason you strike them off, and then you have no court left. Is this wise? Is it safe? You place yourselves in a situation where your citizens must be deprived of the advantage given to them of a court of appeals, or else run the greatest risk, that the decision of the first court will carry with it that of the other.

The same honorable member has given us a history of the law passed the last session, which he wishes now to repeal. That history is accurate at least in one important part of it. I believe that all amendments were rejected, pertinaciously rejected; and I acknowledge that I joined heartily in that rejection. It was for the clearest reason on earth. We all perfectly understood, that to amend the bill was to destroy it. That if ever it got back to the other house, it would perish. Those, therefore, who approved of the general provisions of that bill, were determined to adopt it. We fought the practicable good, and would not in pursuit of unattainable perfection, sacrifice that good to the pride of opinion. We took the bill, therefore, with its imperfections, convinced that when it was once passed into a law, it might be easily amended.

We are now told, that this procedure was improper; nay, that it was indecent. That public opinion had declared itself against us. That a majority (holding different opinions) was already chosen to the other house; and that a similar majority was expected for that in which we sit—Mr. President, are we then to understand, that opposition to the majority in the two houses of Congress is *improper*, is *indecent*? If so, what are we to think of their action, who not only with honor and decent, but with laudable motives, (for such is their claim) to go, for everlasting, so pertinaciously, opposed that voice of the people, which had so repeatedly, and for so many years, declared itself against them, thro' the organ of their representatives? Was this indecent in them? If not, how could it be improper for us to seize the only moment which was left for the time majority to do what they deemed a necessary act? Let us again refer to those imperious demands of the constitution, which called on us to establish inferior courts. Let me remind gentlemen of their action on this floor, that centuries might elapse before any judicial system could be established with general consent. And when I ask, being thus impressed with a sense of the duty and the difficulty of performing that arduous task, was it not wise to make an auspicious moment?

Let us see the many flimms which to this day have been told that the President, in order to fill the offices which it created, had vacancies and filled them from the high cabinet. And that but for the influence of the President, a majority in the Senate would not have been found. Let us not let me ask, being thus impressed with a sense of the duty and the difficulty of performing that arduous task, was it not wise to make an auspicious moment?

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of it may have been effected in any degree by improper motives? Or is the judgment of this house so feeble, that it may not be trusted? Gentlemen tell us, however, that the law is materially defective, nay that it is unconstitutional. What follows? Gentlemen bid us repeal it. But is this just reasoning? If the law be only defective, why not amend? And if unconstitutional, why repeal? Is this case so repeal can be necessary; the law is itself void; it is a mere dead letter.

To show that it is unconstitutional a particular clause is pointed out, and an inference is made, as in the case of goods, where because there is one contraband article on board, the whole cargo is forfeited. Admit for a moment, that the part alluded to were unconstitutional, this would in no wise affect the remainder. That part would be void, or I you think proper, you can repeal that part.

Let us, however, examine the clause objected to on the ground of the constitution. It is said, that by this law the district judges in Tennessee and Kentucky, are removed from office by making them *circuit judges*. And again, that you have by law appointed two new offices, those of *circuit judges*, and filled them by law, instead of pursuing the modes of appointment prescribed by the constitution. To prove all this, the gentleman from Virginia did us the favor to read those parts of the law which he condemns, and if I can truth to my memory, it is clear from what he read, that the law does not remove the *district judges*, neither does it appoint them to the office of *circuit judges*. It does not indeed put down the *district court*; but is so far from destroying the offices of *district judge* that it declares the persons filling those offices, shall perform the duty of holding the *circuit courts*. And so far is it from appointing *circuit judges*, that it declares the *circuit courts* shall be held by the *district judges*. But gentlemen contend, that to *discontinue* the *district courts*, was in effect to *remove* the *district judges*.

But, sir, is it so far from being a null inference from the law, that the direct contrary follows as a necessary result; for it is on the principle that these judges continue in office after their courts are discontinued, that the new duty of holding other courts is assigned to them. But gentlemen say this doctrine militates with the principles we contend for. Surely not. It must be recollected, sir, that we have repeatedly admitted the right of the legislature, to change, alter, modify, or amend the judiciary system, for as to promote the interest of the people. We only contend, that you shall not exceed or contravene the authority by which you act. But, say gentlemen you forced this new office on the *district judges*, and this is in effect a new appointment. I answer, that the question cannot arise on the refusal of those judges to act. But is it unconstitutional to assign new duties to officers already existing? I fear that if this construction be adopted, our labors will speedily end; for we shall be so flackled, that we cannot move. What is the practice? Do we not every day call upon particular officers to perform duties not previously assigned to, or required of them? And must the executive in every such case make a new appointment?

But as a further reason to reform, by repealing this law, the old system, an honorable member from North-Carolina has told us the judges of the supreme court should attend in the states to acquire a competent knowledge of local institutions, and for this purpose should continue to ride the circuits. I believe there is great life in sending young men to travel; it tends to enlarge their views, and give them more liberal ideas than they might otherwise possess. Nay, if they reside long enough in foreign countries they may become acquainted with the manners of the people, and acquire some knowledge of their civil institutions. But I am not quite convinced that riding rapidly from one end of this country to the other is the best way to study law. I am inclined to believe that knowledge may be more conveniently acquired in the closet than upon the high road. It is, moreover, to be presumed that the first magistrate would, in dispatching persons to fill those offices, take the best characters of different parts of the country, who already possess the needed acquirements. But admitting that the President should not duly exercise in this respect his discretionary powers, and admitting that the ideas of the gentlemen are correct, how wretched must be our condition! These, our judges, when called on to exercise their functions, would but begin to learn their trade, and that too at a period of life when the intellectual powers with no great facility can acquire new ideas. We must, therefore, have a double set of judges. One set of apprentice judges to ride circuits and learn the other set of master judges to hold courts and decide controversies.

We are told, sir, that the repeal asked for is important, in that it may establish a precedent, for that it is not merely a question on the propriety of disbanding a corps of sixteen rank and file, but that provision may hereafter be made not for sixteen, but for sixteen hundred or sixteen thousand judges, and that it may be necessary to turn them to the right about. Mr. President, I will not, I cannot presume, that any such provision could ever be made, and therefore I cannot conceive any such necessity; I will not suppose, for I cannot suppose, that any party or faction will ever do any thing so wild, so extravagant. But I will ask, how does this strange supposition conflict with the doctrine of gentlemen, that public opinion is a sufficient check on the legislature, and a sufficient safeguard to the people. For the sake to its consequences, and what becomes of the check? Will gentle-

men say it is to be found in the force of this wise precedent? Is this to control succeeding rulers in their wild, their bad career? But how? Is the creation of judicial officers the only thing committed to their discretion? Have they not according to the doctrine contended for, our all at their disposition, with no other check than public opinion, which according to the supposition will not prevent them from committing the greatest follies and absurdities? Take then all the gentlemen's ideas, and compare them together, it will reflect that here is an infernal machinery put into the hands of drunkards, madmen, and fools.

But away with these all derogatory suppositions. The legislature may be trusted. Our government is a system of salutary checks. One legislative branch is a check on the other. And should the violence of party spirit bear both of them away, the President, an officer high in honor, high in the public confidence, charged with weighty concerns, responsible to his own regulations, and to the world, stands ready to arrest their too impetuous career. This is our system. It makes no mad appeal to every mob in the country. It appeals to the sober sense of men selected from their fellow-citizens for their talents, for their virtue—of men in advanced life, and of matured judgment. It appeals to their understanding, to their integrity, to their honor, to their sense of fame, to their sense of shame. If all these checks should prove insufficient, and alas! such is the condition of human nature, that I fear they will not always be sufficient—the constitution has given us one more. It has given us an independent judiciary. We have been told, that the executive authority carries your laws into execution. But let us not be the dupes of this. The executive magistrate commands indeed your fleets and armies; and duties, impôts, excises, and all other taxes are collected, and all expenditures are made by officers whom he has appointed. So far indeed he executes your laws. But these his acts apply not often to individual concerns. In those cases so important to the peace and happiness of society, the execution of your laws is confided to your judges. And therefore are they rendered independent. Before then that you violate that independence—Pauls—there are state sovereignties, as well as the sovereignty of the general government—the interest of one is not considered as the interest of the other. Should these conflicts of the judiciary be gone, the question is no longer of law but of force. This is a state of things which no honest and wise man can view without horror.

Suppose, in the omnipotence of your legislative authority, you trench upon the rights of your fellow-citizens, by passing an unconstitutional law. If the judiciary department preserve its vigor it will stop you short. Instead of a resort to arms there will be a happier appeal to argument. Suppose a case still more impressive. The President is at the head of your armies. Let one of his generals, flushed with victory, and proud in command, presume to trample on the rights of your most insignificant citizen. Indignant at the wrong, he will demand the protection of your tribunals, and safe in the shadow of their wings will laugh his oppressor to scorn.

Having now, I believe, examined all the arguments adduced to show the expediency of this motion, and which fairly fitted reduce themselves at last to two things. Repeal the ancient system, and save the additional expense; Before, I clove what I have to say on this ground, I hope I shall be pardoned for laying one or two words about the expense. I hope also that notwithstanding the epithets, which may be applied to my arithmetic, I shall be pardoned for using that which I learnt at school. It may have deceived me when it taught me that two and two make four. But though it should now be branded with opprobrious terms, I must still believe that two and two do still make four.—Gentlemen of two theories, and of higher attainments, while they smile at my inferiority, will bear with my mistakes, and take me as I am.

In all this great system of saving; in all this ostentatious economy; this rage of reform, how happens it that the eagle eye has not yet been turned to the Mint? That no one piercing glance has been able to behold the expenditures of that department? I am far from wishing to overturn it. Though it be not of great necessity, nor even of substantial importance, though it be but a splendid trapping of expense to government; yet as it may be improving on our corrupt coin the emblems of your sovereignty; and as it tends to encourage a national pride, and to foster the national pride; I am willing to contribute my share to its support. Yes, Sir, I would follow the national pride. I cannot indeed approve of national vanity, nor feed it with vile adulation. But I would gladly cherish the lofty sentiment of national pride. I would with my countrymen to feel like Romans, to be proud as Englishmen, and going still farther, I would wish to turn their pride in the well bred modesty of French politeness. But can this establishment, the mere decorations of your political edifice, can it be compared with the many columns on which rest your peace and safety? Shall the striking of a few half-pence be put into a parallel with the distribution of justice? I find, sir, from the estimates on your table, that the salaries of the officers of the mint amount to 10,600 dollars, and that the expenses estimated at 10,900 ms. king 21,500 dollars.

(To be continued.)

**SACRED TO THE MUSES.
THE BRUSH-MAKERS.**

Two brush-makers of no renown,
Long had been rivals in the town—
What e'er Jones said you for a sweeper,
The other quick would tell you cheaper:
This conduct strange to much oppressed
him,
That meeting once he thus address'd him:

"I feels the stuff to fave my self,
"And then I makes them up my self;
"So cannot think, tho' oft I try,
"How can you cheaper fell than I?"
"I'll tell you friend," the other said,
"I feels my brushes ready made!"

ANECDOTE.

Not long since two black men fell into dispute about their religious principles.—One insisted upon it, that if a man once becomes a good man, he never would fall away and become a wicked man again; and if it should so happen (says he) it prove he nebbew was a good man." The other replied, "You know Mr. N. T. he had great flate, negro and cherry ting, and was worth ten or fifteen thousand pounds—but now he poor begger, cause he got no flate;—Tinks it probable nebbew had any?" His antagonist went away chaffelien.

JAMES MACCOWN,

Has just received from Philadelphia, a large and well chosen assortment of
MERCHANDIZE,

Of the latest importations from Europe,
AND now opening at his Store on Main street,
nearly opposite the Market house, which will be sold at the **LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH.**

Also, from his
Nail Manufactory,
A constant supply of Cut and Hammered
NAILS, of the best quality.
Lexington, January 18, 1822.

Wanted Immediately,
Two or Three
JOURNEYMEN COOPERS,
To whom good wages will be given—Also
Two or Three
APPRENTICES
To the above business.

A generous price will be given in Cash for
Eight or Ten Thousand STAVES,
And the payment made on the delivery. For
particulars apply at my Shop, at the lower end of
Main street, Lexington.
Dec. 7, 1821. Wm. Dorsey.

I will either Sell or Rent, my
HOUSES & LOTS
In town, referring a small piece in front of Mr.
Read's (the chair maker) shop, for an Office.
If I do not sell, I would make an allow-
ance to any person who would rent for a term of
years. For particulars apply to
J. HUGHES.

**24X
GREAT BARGAINS,**

Will be sold by the Subscriber, and for
a greater part, *Extensive Credits* will
be given, in annual payments, the pur-
chaser giving good bond and security;
*The following PROPERTY I will sell,
from this day forward, (to wit:)*

VALUABLE BUILDINGS, and the
Lots of ground they are on, in
Paris;—they begin at the Main Corner
street facing the Court house, and run-
ning parallel with the public ground one
hundred feet—

The first a large two story frame build-
ing, in which there is a large well finish-
ed store house and counting room, both
large fire places of brick; the other part
well calculated for a tavern, six well finish-
ed rooms plastered, and four large fire
places; another room, thirty-six feet by
twenty, and two fire places, and within
five feet of the back room door, a brick
lodging room, and a kitchen adjoining—
The balance of the building of brick, two
stories high; with four houses, twenty
feet square, rented out to different fam-
ilies; convenient to those are two small
kitchens—there is a stable and small gar-
den for the use of the large building. I
have also nine acres of out lots in ex-
cellent order for cultivation.—Those build-
ings were first valued by a number of
workmen at eight thousand dollars; and
several useful additions have been made
to them since—I will now give them ex-
tremely low, and give them clear of all
incumbrance.

Another property I have in Mason
county, one mile and three quarters from
Limestone—two valuable overhot mills,
in as high credit for manufacturing flour,
as any in the late, and are now repair-
ing and almost done, so as to start in com-
plete order when the season for grinding
commences, with the belt Burr and Alle-
gany stones, rolling screens &c.—Those
mills in the season for grinding, can make
forty barrels of flour every day that they
are worked; and any person inclining to
purchase, can be informed, that the qual-
ity of the flour is superior to any that
has been boiled from Limestone. With
those I will sell a valuable negro man, a
good miller; the plantation of 140 acres,
100 apple trees, of fruit equal to any in
the state, a fine clover and blue grass pa-
ture and meadow, a small dwelling house
and farm, with other out houses, cherry
and peach orchard—the title indisputable;
and I will give it clear of all incum-
brance. For this property I have in two
years paid nine thousand dollars.

I have also for sale, 700 acres of Military
land, fourteen miles from Wallington,
North West of the Ohio river, with a
very promising salt lick, supposed to have
salt water, a small trial has been made,
and some salt made by a Mr. Sher-
man.

I have also two small plantations in
Bourbon, that I will sell—they are most
valuable.

I have also patents for lands near Montgo-
mery county house, of the first quality;
one thousand acres, the half of which
I will sell at one third its value; the pur-
chaser has his choice; patented 17
countries very special.

I have also 600 acres of first qua-
lity land from Fleming county, and
special entries—

I have also land acres for sale,
near the town of Lexington, of the first
quality; for this I will
sell at 60s per acre; the title
undisputed.

I have also for sale about 200 acres, on
Cedar creek, of Floyd's land, with a new
ever failing spring on it; a part of high land,
and a part of low land, within six miles of
Mann's lick; this has excellent range
and timber—for this I will take good
salt at 125 per acre, if cash 95 per acre.

I have also for sale, six hundred acres,
patented land, on Clover lick, eight miles
from the Crab orchard—this I will take
35 per acre for cash, or 45 6d in horses.

If it will be an accommodation to those
who may incline to purchase the mills, I
will give in an excellent house woman,
now living in Lexington.

I will also sell a good stock of hogs
cattle, mares and colts, with the mills.

I will give such excellent bargains in
all, or any of the aforesaid property, that
any person inclining to purchase, may
be well accommodated. The mills I will
deliver up the tenth of March next, or
if sooner required, on a little more ad-
vance, they shall be given up.

Money, good Merchandise, Negroes,
and Horses, will be purchased by installments,
as will best suit the purchaser.

Application to my son John Edwards,
jun. in Bourbon, or to Mr. David S. Bro-
dick, in Wallington, or Mr. Enoch
Smith, near Montgomery court house, or
James Brown esq. in Lexington, for in-
formation and contracts with respect to

the property, or to the subscriber, either
in Bourbon or Wallington, may be made.
Any of my creditors choosing to pur-
chase, shall have on the lowest terms, as
I am determined to sell.

I will sell 1000 barrels of flour, all to
be delivered before the 15th of March
next. And, I have also one other plantation for
sale, near Warwick, 233 acres cleared,
and the title secure.

Any person purchasing the mills I will
furnish with wheat at cash price, and will,
if employed, engage to clear them in the
fall of flour &c. this season, 2500 or
3000 dollars.

JOHN EDWARDS, Sen.
4th September, 1821.

Trotter & Scott,
HAVE just received, and now open-
ing for sale, at their Store, in Lex-
ington, a complete assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

Well suited to the present and approach-
ing seasons, consisting of Dry Goods
Groceries, Queens and Glass Ware, Bar-
Iron, Steel, Imported Calings, Nails,
Window-Glass, Boutling-Cloths, suited
for Merchant or Country Work—like-
wise a supply of Mann's Lick Salt, all of
which will be sold at their usual low prices
for Cash.

Lexington, April 20, 1821.

WILLIAM VOORHIES & Co.

SADDLERS, & CAP & HARNESS
MAKERS,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the
public in general, that they have commenced
business in Mr. William Roff's brick house, on short
street, near the Presbyterian meeting-house, Lex-
ington; where they will be happy to receive orders
for any thing in the above line, which shall be punctually
attended to. They hope from their attention to busi-
ness and moderate charges, to merit a part of the
public favors.
Jan. 4, 1822.

FOR SALE,
TWO STILLS & A BOILER,

MADE of Copper, of superior quality. The
terms will be made easy to the purchaser, and like-
wise young Horses taken in payment. For further par-
ticulars application may be made to the Editors of
this Paper.
November 4, 1821.

THE President and Directors of the
Kentucky insurance company, think it
their duty to inform their fellow citizens
and the public in general, that they are
now organized, and ready to receive propo-
sals to insure vessels or boats of every
description, on their voyages up or down
the Western waters, or at sea. Application
may be made at their office in Lex-
ington, accompanied with declaration
of the shipper and certificate containing
the name, burthen, dimensions and the
goodness of the said vessel or boat, their
being well found for the intended voyage,
the bill of lading or manifest of the cargo,
the port from which they sail and place
of destination. Further information may
be had at their office.
Lexington, 11th February, 1822.

A LARGE, ELEGANT, AND WELL
CHOSEN ASSORTMENT OF
GOODS,

Just received, now opening
And For Sale at the STORE of
JOHN A. SEITZ.
Lexington, Feb. 3d, 1822

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living
in Boone county, on Tea Mile creek, the 11th day
of Nov. a bright bay Horse, about fifteen hands
high, 11 or 12 years old, no brands perceivable,
much faded marked, his near hind foot white, his
offshore foot fuller than the other, a small bluish
in his right eye, thod before, a few white hairs in
his forehead, bob tail, appraised to 120.
John Points.

NOTICE.
Commissioners appointed by the county
court of Fleming, will meet on the 16th day of A-
pril next, at the house of James Young, in order to
perpetuate testimony to establish the special calls of
the beginning of an entry of 983 acres, made in the
name of Isaac Pearce, on the middle fork of Fleming
creek, in said county, and do such other things
as may be necessary and agreeable to law. They
will adjourn from day to day until the business is
completed.

March 11, 1822. Alex. Ramsey.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living
on Dick's river, near Boman's old Station,
a black Mare, and bay yearling Colt;
the mare about 8 or 9 years old, fifteen
hands high, had on a fine shilling bell, fast-
ened with a leather collar and leather
buckle, no brand, perceivable, appraised
to 25—The colt thirteen hands high, its
mane hanging on the near side, appraised
to 41 10s.

William Anderson.
Mercer, Dec 23, 1821.

WAGON'S
R. BRADLEY
RESPECTFULLY announces that
he succeeds Major WAGON, in the
commodious Brick House and Stables,
which he lately occupied in this place,
with a revision of assistants and servants,
arranged to respective departments,
which together with that peculiar respect
shown himself while with Major Wag-
on, emboldens him to anticipate a pa-
tronage from GENTLE GUESTS, ONLY,
as durable as his solicitude to please.
Lexington, 15th Feb. 1822.

WANTED,
A QUANTITY OF
MERCHANTABLE WHISKY,
(If delivered at Frankfort would be preferred.)
Apply to
MACLEAN & POYZER.
Lexington, 26th, Feb. 1822.

NOTICE,
THAT commissioners appointed by
the county court of Montgomery county,
will meet at the mouth of Buck-Lick
creek, a branch of Hinkinson, on the 15th
day of June next, in order to take the de-
positions of witnesses, and perpetuate tes-
timony respecting the calls of an entry
of one thousand acres of land made in
the name of Jenkin Phillips, and do such
other acts as shall be deemed necessary
and agreeable to law.

March 3, 1822. Jenkin Phillips.

KENTUCKY, Paris District, &c.
October Term, 1821.
Robert Johnson, Complainant,
against
Robert Martin & others, Defendants.
In CHANCERY.

THE defendant Martin, not having
entered his appearance herein, agreeably to the
act of assembly and the rules of this court; and it ap-
pearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is
not an inhabitant of this commonwealth—on the
motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is or-
dered, that the said defendant Martin, do appear
here on the third day of the next term of this court,
and answer the complainant's bill;—that a copy of
this order be inserted in some one of the Gazetteers
of this state for eight weeks successively, another
copy posted at the front door of the court house in
Paris, and published at the door of the Presbyterian
meeting-house, in Paris, five Sunday immediately
after Divine service.
A copy—Telle
Thos. Arnold, C. P. D. C.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, of the
county of Jefferson, on the waters of Hickman, a
yellow bay Horse, ten or twelve years old, fifteen
hands one inch high, a blaze in his forehead, no
brands perceivable, appraised to 212, Jan. 21st 1822.
J. Smith.

SIX CENTS REWARD.
RAN AWAY from the subscriber,
living in Montgomery county, JESSE
ARMSTRONG, an apprentice to the
Tanning business. He is in his 18th
year, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high,
light brown hair, fair complexion, remark-
ably knock kneed; whoever apprehends
said apprentice and delivers him to me
shall have the above reward.
James Harlet.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, near the
mouth of the Knob-Lick creek, a dark bay Mare,
four years old this spring, four feet three inches
high, branded on the near jaw, shoulder and buttock
thus, B, appraised to 120, April 9th 1822.
John Barnett.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, one
black Mare Colt, two years old next spring, thir-
teen hands high, the two hind feet white, a small
flop, appraised to six pounds.
John Osburn.
Fleming county, Locust, Nov. 25, 1821.

LOST.
ON Tuesday the 9th inst. on the road
leading from Lexington to general
William Russell a RED MOROCCO
POCKET BOOK, containing BONDS
and other PAPERS, of no use to any
person but the owner. My name is wrote
in the book. Any person finding it, will
please to leave it at Mr. Teggard's store
in Lexington, where they will receive a
handsome reward.
THOMAS HANLEN.
Lexington, March 10th, 1822.
2wJ.F.

THE SHAREHOLDERS
Of the Vineyard Association, are re-
quested to meet at the house of
Capt. John Pollethwait in the town of
Lexington, on Saturday the 20th of this
instant, (March) at 10 o'clock A. M. in
order to elect twelve directors, for the
ensuing year, agreeably to the law "In-
corporating the Vineyard Society."
JOHN B. ADFOED, President.
March 4, 1822.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, with
years old, with a star in her face,
thirteen hands one inch high, appraised
to 120.
A copy—Telle.
EDMD SEARCY, D. C. W. C.